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[1174]

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FAMINE in the HOLY LAND.

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The demand for relief funds to provide FOOD, MEDICINE and CLOTHING to relieve the terrible distress of the people of the Holy Land is one of the URGENT.

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[1071]

SHIPPING PROFITS.

In one of the debates on the taxation under the Finance Bill, Mr. Denham (Unionist member for Oldham) remarked that the question of shipowners' profits should be settled, not by a study of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's chance investments in a few ships, but as one of averages, and the figures which had been published in the *Statist* showed that the profits of British shipowners last year amounted to no less than £250,000,000 on a capital of £200,000,000.

Mr. Houston asked whether the hon. member was aware that the statement in the *Statist* was a mere estimate, and had been proved absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Denham replied that experts declared the figures to be an under-statement. Of the £250,000,000, about £135,000,000 passed into the pockets of shipowners as net profits. The average dividend paid last year after excess profits duty and income-tax had been deducted was 67 per cent. against 10 per cent. in the year before the war. Shipowners in these circumstances should have an enormous sum of money with which to purchase ships if they wished to do so.

Some of the shipowners had not put their enormous profits into new ships, but into their own pockets—into estates, and possibly, if they got a chance they would put some of their profits into peacocks. If the Government made a shipowner a peer after the revelations which had taken place as to excess profits, he would bring forward a motion not only for the abolition of the House of Lords, but for the abolition of the peerage. (Laughter.)

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., in their freight circular, dated Hongkong, 18th October, state:

Since we last reported on 15th Sept., our market has maintained a strong tone as regards fixtures, on time-charter basis, but berth rates from principal feeding ports have not at all been commensurate and our local rice market has not shown much activity. In our last report we advised the closing of the Saigon/Hongkong rate at a little over 90 cents per picul. This was followed by the fixture of 3 medium-sized regular coasters at 88, 92 and 90 cents per picul. A medium-sized regular coaster, also, was fixed for a round trip on lumpsum basis at \$40,000, followed shortly after by the closing of a large Japanese bottom at 90 cents per picul and a small outsider at 97 cents. Offers have since been in the market at 95 cents, gradually rising to \$1.02, and there are indications, as we go to Press, of a still further strengthening in this rate.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 21st August, 1917, amount to 638,557 tons as compared with 575,237 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at \$3.35 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for October/November shipment.

SAIGON/PHILIPPINES.—We have nothing to report.

SAIGON/JAVA.—We hear of a large Dutchman being closed, in this direction, at \$1.10 per picul. Further tonnage is anxiously required and this figure could doubtless be much improved upon.

SAIGON/JAPAN.—A 30,000 picul boat is reported closed at \$1.80; otherwise, the remarks in our last advice hold good.

BANGKOK/HONGKONG.—Immediately following our last report, the fixture of a small outsider was made at \$1.20 to \$1.10 per picul. This was followed by a lifting of rates, and quotations are now in the market at \$1.60 to \$1.50 for inside/outside the bar loading respectively. The medium-sized regular coaster recently employed in this direction has, we understand, been refixed at \$70,000 lumpsum for two further roundtrips.

NEWCHANG/CANTON.—We hear of a 30,000 picul boat fixed on lumpsum basis at \$40,000.

COAT.—There is a general allround demand for tonnage Japan to southern ports, and the difficulty of obtaining bottoms is hampering business. For local business, there is strong demand but nothing available.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Hongkong/Hongkong 7/8 trips at \$9.50 per ton.

SALE TONNAGE LOADING ON TO LOAD.—Nil.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, in their report dated Saigon, October 11th, state:

Our market has been more lively since our last report on account of some enquiries from Java and Japan. About 20,000 tons have been sold, but the Chinese markets being always weak, our prices have a downward tendency.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 2nd of October is 943,587 tons, against 959,823 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2, sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$3 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for October/November shipment.

CANADIAN MUNITIONS OUTPUT.

In the Dominion House of Commons recently, Sir W. T. White, Minister of Finance, replying to a question as to the reported abundance of the manufacture of munitions in Canada, said that owing to the increased output in Great Britain the production in Canada of certain lines of munitions had been discontinued. Others were produced in less quantity, but the output of others again remained as before.

During July, the Minister added, the Dominion Government had advanced \$7,000,000 to the Imperial Government for the purchase of munitions, a similar amount in August, and would advance \$5,000,000 monthly until December. In addition, it had advanced in August \$1,000,000 for the purchase of these and \$2,000,000 for the purchase of hay, oats and flour. In the meantime Great Britain was financing Canadian war expenditure overseas.

SERIOUS FIRE IN SHANGHAI.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT HALF-A-MILLION TAELS.

In the early hours of the 14th inst., the Shanghai Fire Brigade was called out to what the *N.C. Daily News* describes as probably one of the largest fires for some years past. The premises involved were the godowns of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., No. 33, Yangtzepoo Road, situated to the south of the mill itself. The three godowns form one solid block of buildings about 500 feet long and of a considerable depth. The fire seems to have started in the southern portion of the godowns, a building of three floors of lower portion of which was filled with a large quantity of bales of raw cotton, pressed-packed. In the second was a stock of yarn already spun and in the portion nearest the river were stores, and beyond that the press-packing rooms.

It was practically a hopeless task to check the blaze in the godowns themselves, for the inflammable nature of the cotton contributed to a brisk blaze the heat from which burst the press-packed bales and the cotton then being less dense burned furiously. The whole of the interiors were soon well alight, and the roofs commenced to fall and the walls to burst outward.

It is estimated that damage to the extent of about Tls. 500,000 was done. The property is understood to be covered by insurance.

CHINESE BOUNDARY DEMARCATIONS.

A Peking telegram reports that the Waichiaopu has submitted a plan of boundary demarcation in frontier territories to the Cabinet for sanction as follows:—That:

(a).—Either Chen Lu or Pi Kuei-fang be appointed for the demarcation of the boundaries of Inner and Outer Mongolia so as to consolidate our frontier on the north.

(b).—Another commissioner be appointed to adjust the boundary lines in Manchuria between Japan and Korea.

(c).—The Government open negotiations immediately with the Portuguese Minister for a clear definition of the boundary of Macao.

(d).—Yao Pao-laid be ordered to fix the boundary lines between China and France in Cochin-China and between China and Britain at Pienma, so as to prevent revolutionary disturbances the peace of foreign territories.

(e).—Minister Alfred Sze be instructed by telegram to obtain the consent of the British Government to re-opening the discussion of questions in reference to frontier territoriality.

(f).—Areas and boundaries of foreign settlements within this country be checked and verified, so as permanently to prevent disputes.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADES.

Platoons, etc., will parade in uniform at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—

Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—

Tuesday, October 30th.

Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—

Wednesday, October 31st.

Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.)—

Thursday, November 1st.

No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.)—Friday,

November 2nd.

No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Friday,

November 2nd.

No. 2 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Tuesday,

October 30th (at Water Police Station).

Ambulance Platoon—Thursday, Nov.

1st.

RECRUITS.

Recruits of all Units will parade at Central on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5.30 p.m., commencing Monday, October 29th.

STRENGTH.

Invalided out.—Bandman F. B. Silva.

Joined.—No. 2 Platoon—P. C. 419 A. O. Madar and P. C. 420 E. A. Moosdeen.

(By Order.)

T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, 20th October, 1917.

WAR NEWS.

GLORYING IN CRIME

"Give up these wretched attempts to excuse our action and to incriminate the enemy. We were not dragged into his gigantic war against our will. It was not forced on us by surprise. We wanted it. We willed it and we were right in doing so. Our purpose is to hoist the Empire's stormy flag on the coasts of the Atlantic. One principle, one only, dominates: brute strength."—Max Harden, in *Zukunft*, October, 1914.

OLD PAULINES AND THE WAR.

At the prize distribution at St. Paul's School, Hammersmith, recently, Dr. Hillard, the high master, said that 2,559 old scholars had joined the forces, and the casualty list amounted to 304. Among the honours were one V.C., six C.B.'s, 10 C.M.G.'s, 54 D.S.O.'s, 104 M.C.'s, one Albert Medal (first class), four military medals, and foreign decorations. Eighty old boys were prisoners of war in Germany. The most notable feat of an old Pauline was performed by a member of the air service, who went over the German lines, and getting into difficulties, came down. He spent three or four months behind the German lines, made his way across the frontier, and returned with very valuable information to the British Headquarters in France.

"SAVING HEALTH"

BISHOP OF VICTORIA ON PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING.

The Bishop of Victoria was the preacher at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning, when his text was Psalm lxvii, verse 2, "That thy saving health may be known among all nations."

He said, the phrase "saving health" enshrines great religious and scientific truths. Health is our great safeguard against disease. We are surrounded by microbes, bacilli and germs of all kinds of diseases, but they do not harm people in good health. Of course, if we eat too much, drink too much, or smoke too much, and keep late hours and overwork any organ of the body or mind and refuse to adapt ourselves to the climate in which we live, we lay ourselves open to be attacked by these various microbes of disease. What is true in the physical sphere is equally true in the spiritual. Evil around us is best discerned by the robustness of our soul. The healthy mind thinketh no evil; that which may suggest evil to or tempt an impure or morbid mind is powerless against the healthy soul. The great thing in religion is to get spiritual "saving health," and this is exactly what the New Testament provides. Christ cleanseth us and renews us by His spirit working within us. God, also, wills our physical health. He said that all the creatures He had made were very good. Nature is full of His saving health: the sunshine has healing in its rays, and the sea is a purifier, and clean water and fresh air are splendid disinfectants.

Jesus Christ refused to acquiesce in disease. He bravely resisted it. Indeed he spoke of one woman who had suffered from disease as having been bound by Satan. He never sent away the sick, who came to him, because their sickness was a visitation of God to which it was better for them to submit. It would have been well if the Church of Christ had followed more closely Our Lord's attitude in this matter. She has been too ready to accept sickness as a visitation of God, to describe calamities as "acts of God." The Bishop then quoted the following extract from a book by an anonymous author entitled, "The Christian Doctrine of Health":—

"We should probably all agree in thus describing a healthy human life. A healthy child is commonly well-proportioned and pleasant to deal with; it is not nervous or fretful; as it grows it becomes full of enterprise often productive of what is called mischief. It is good-tempered, affectionate, and fearless, frolicsome, rosy and happy. In youth such a life passes through a period of adolescence without developing morbid fancies or unbalanced or irrational activities."

"At this age the healthy boy or girl may begin to form a serious purpose and feel the force of some vocation. Such an one begins early to take some share of family responsibility, and early affections develop, forming the motive power for filial aid and brotherly helpfulness. The healthy young man or woman, having come of age, will, if not hindered by circumstances, naturally marry early with a healthy mate, and a family of at least five or six healthy children will be the natural result of such a marriage. In middle-age the healthy parents will be even-tempered, easily moved to enjoyment in the children's pleasures, and firm of purpose to work for some well-balanced ideal for their good."

"The sense of vocation and serious purpose to do some good work in the world will now be felt even more strongly; thus enlarging and enlightening the mental atmosphere in which healthy children should grow. In age the healthy man or woman will serenely mature into a pleasant friend, a guide and helper to those whose experience is less. There will be no relapsing into personal helplessness, no undue demand on the attention of others; and while strength for labour will naturally decrease, a growing wisdom will make the life still more valuable to the community. Death will not come with disease or suffering, but the passing of the spirit will cause the body to fall, as a leaf when summer is over."

God's saving health is to be known among all nations. The result of his being merciful to his people and blessing them is not something that his people will keep to themselves, but "that his way may be known upon earth and His saving health among all nations."

The Psalmist was anticipating the Christian commission given by our Lord at the time of His Ascension, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel (Continued at foot of next column.)"

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 21st.

TROUBLES IN WAICHOW.

The Tsuchi, Chan Ping-kwan, has ordered Cheung Hoi-yu (Commander of Yunnan troops in Canton) to send a few regiments of Yunnan troops to settle the troubles in Waichow. It is said that, in order to maintain peace, Cheung has refused to carry out the Tsuchi's order.

YUNNAN AFFAIRS.

General Luk Wing-ting has sent representatives to Shanghai to urge Ynn Xing-wei, the ex-Tsuchi of Hunan, to come South. Luk has important matters needing the Tsuchi's explanations.

General Luk Wing-ting has suggested to the Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen that the Canton Tsuchi, Chan Ping-kwan, should be appointed to lead the Kwangtung troops to Hunan, and to distribute the important posts in the Province among the leading members of the Kuokuntong. They were both pleased to appoint Chai Szu-ching as Tsuchi of Canton, and the matter has been settled.

to every creature." Medical missionaries have done a great deal in obedience to this command, and we owe them a deep debt of gratitude. Our own lives are safer in proportion as the mass of Chinese people around us are enlightened and taught to live sanitary and clean lives.

Sir John Jordan, when in England last May, bore eloquent testimony to the work of missions in China. He said: "I have been in China for forty-one years and during that time I have made many missionary friends, and have always watched their work with sympathetic interest. I think one of the greatest changes that has occurred in China, certainly in my time, is the improvement in the relations between the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and the foreign missionary. I have been now over ten years Minister at Peking, and during that time I have not had ten missionary cases of any importance to deal with. Contrast that state of things with what used to exist twenty years ago, when riots, outrages and massacres were common occurrences. The improvement, I think, is due largely to the gradual enlightenment of the Chinese people, but the missionaries have also contributed their share to this better understanding. It is simply marvellous the influence that missionaries have had during the recent troublous times of the last five years. There have been cases in which missionaries have been called in to mediate frequently between opposing armies and have averted considerable bloodshed. I recall one case in which two armies called a truce for nearly a whole day to allow a party of missionaries to pass through their lines. There is one portion of 'The General Review of the C.M.S.' which chronicles the cessation of the opium trade which had undoubtedly been a stain upon our fair name in the Far East for more than a century. As the person who happened to be in charge of the opium negotiations from start to finish, I should like to take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the great debt we owe to the missionaries for their co-operation and assistance."

The Bishop concluded with an appeal for a generous collection for the Alice Memorial and kindred hospitals in Hongkong and the C.M.S. hospitals at Pakhoi. He said the Pakhoi work was in danger of suffering owing to two Doctors (Dr. Bradley and Dr. Plummer) having left for national service, and the high rate of exchange causing considerable diminution in the amount available from Home subscriptions, while the need for the work amongst the lepers and others, and the demand for it, were as great as ever. As to the Hongkong hospitals, he stated that there had been 631 operations last year with 1,700 in-patients and 20,000 out-patients, and it was a happy omen that a portion of the collection went to non-Anglican work. In these days of stress and anxiety all divisions within our nation should be healed—would that the Church could set the example. Some in authority were doing what they could to promote re-union, and, though they must necessarily go slowly, we could all co-operate in such a charitable work as that of the London Missionary Society, and a liberal collection from this congregation would help forward the spirit of unity and help to make known "God's saving health among all nations."

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Hongkong won their second league match rather easily on Saturday, when Pearce, Murray and Muriel gave the Service men some leather-hunting. Pearce's score of 62 included nine boundary hits and two sixes. Muriel compiled a pretty 50, including nine boundaries and one six; and Murray also completed his half century. Donnelly bowled consistently well and captured 7 wickets for just over six runs each. On the other hand, the Engineers tried no fewer than nine bowlers. Hongkong's first wicket made 111—exactly their opponents' total. Scores:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sergt. McGregor, l.b.w., b. Maas	15
Sapper Gordon, l.b.w., b. Donnelly	13
Corp. Adams, b. Donnelly	0
C.O. M.S. Reakes, b. Donnelly	0
Spr. Waller, c. Murray, b. Taylor	16
Lieut. Wahl, c. Murray, b. Donnelly	5
L. Cpl. Lucas, b. Donnelly	21
S. Sgt. White, b. Donnelly	3
S. Sgt. Crippwell, not out	7
Corp. Charters, c. Murray, b. Donnelly	2
Donnelly	7
L. Cpl. Todd, run out	2
Extras	13
Total	111

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly	13	2	41	7
Maas	4	1	17	1
De Rome	4	0	22	0
Taylor	3	0	7	1
Pearce	2	0	8	0

HONGKONG C.C.

Lt. Murray, c. Todd, b. McGregor	50
T. E. Pearce, c. Charters, b. Lucas	62
F. J. de Rome, b. McGregor	1
L. D. McNicoll, b. Lucas	6
F. W. S. Evans, b. Crippwell	27
H. E. Muriel, c. Charters, b. Gordon	59
R. Kennedy, c. and b. Crippwell	0
M. M. Maas, c. Charters, b. Gordon	23
H. E. Holland, not out	14
H. H. Taylor, not out	25
D. E. Donnelly did not bat	0
Extras	20
Total (for 8 wickets)	287

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reakes	7	0	52	0
Crippwell	7	0	48	2
White	0	0	44	0
Charters	2	0	17	0
McGregor	3	0	22	2
Lucas	7	0	28	2
Adams	3	0	20	0
Gordon	3	0	21	2
Waller	1	0	9	0

KOWLOON v. R.G.A.

Kowloon again won at home on Saturday, thanks to another fine forcing half-century by Stalker, whose score was remarkable for clean hitting and included no fewer than eleven fours. He also took four wickets for 17 runs. Gunner Sharman was top-scorer for the visitors, while "Mr. Extras" helped them along with a useful 22. Gunner Boocock's bowling was deadly; he dismissed 8 of the opposing eleven for just over 3 runs each. Scores:—

R.G.A.

Gnr. Drummond, c. McConnell, b. Cobb	11
Gnr. Perkins, run out	0
Sgt. Talfourd, c. Hodge, b. Pestonji	4
Gnr. Sharman, c. Wheeler, b. Pestonji	23
Gnr. Baines, c. Pestonji, b. Cobb	14
Q.M.S. Ross, l.b.w., b. Pestonji	5
Gnr. Boocock, not out	7
Gnr. Middleton, c. and b. Stalker	5
Gnr. Cooper, b. Stalker	6
Lieut. Baker, b. Stalker	5
Br. Armatys, b. Stalker	0
Extras	22
Total	102

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cobb	10	2	30	2
Pestonji	15	3	33	3
Stalker	5	1	17	4

KOWLOON.

F. Wheeler, c. Armatys, b. Baker	4
J. Stalker, b. Boocock	52
Et. McConnell, b. Boocock	15
C. J. Stapleton, b. Middleton, b. Boocock	1
Dr. Forsyth, b. Boocock	19
W. T. Elson, st. Sharman, b. Perkins	1
L. E. S. Hodge, st. Sharman, b. Boocock	7
J. P. Robinson, c. Baker, b. Boocock	6
E. Pestonji, c. Baines, b. Boocock	4
A. de Souza, b. Boocock	10
P. H. Cobb, not out	7
Extras	5
Total	131

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Armatys	2	0	17	0
Middleton	2	0	14	0
Baker	5	0	31	1
Boocock	11	2	27	8
Perkins	4	1	15	1
Talfourd	3	0	22	0

CIVIL SERVICE & CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

This match, played on the Civil Service Ground, ended in a draw in favour of the home team. Hamilton and Witchell did well for the home team in batting and bowling, while Bird contributed a very useful 35. The visitors were unable to complete their innings on account of the light. Chow Yat Kwong made top score with 31. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. C. Witchell, c. Wei Lee Ho, b. Ng Sze Kwong	33
D. M. Goodall, c. Ng Sze Kwong, b. Un Yew Fan	7
P. T. Lambie, c. Wong Kwok Kwong, b. Ng Sze Kwong	11
T. McCormack, c. Un Yew Fan, b. Ng Sze Kwong	0
B. W. Bradbury, c. Wong, b. Un Yew Fan	3
R. E. O. Bird, b. Ho Wing Him	35
Hon. Mr. C. Severn, b. Ng Sze Kwong	2
E. W. Hamilton, c. and b. Ho Wing Him	58
W. H. Edwards, not out	3
O. Woodman, not out	1
C. Sara did not bat	0
Extras	2
Total (for 8 wickets)	155

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ho Wing Him	10	0	63	2
Un Yew Fan	12	0	34	2
Ng Sze Kwong	8	0	34	4
H. Ching	4	0	22	0

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

Yew Man Chan, c. and b. Witchell	31
Chow Yat Kwong, b. Hamilton	8
Ng Sze Kwong, b. Hamilton	25
L. Lee, l.b.w., b. Witchell	20
Ho Wing Him, c. Bird, b. Witchell	6
H. Ching, l.b.w., b. Witchell	2
Un Yew Fan, c. Lambie, b. Witchell	3
Ng Sze Yuen, c. Lambie, b. Hamilton	3
Wei Lee Ho, not out	2
I. Wong, c. and b. Witchell	9
Wong Kwok Kwong, not out	4
Extras	9
Total (for 8 wickets)	127

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	11	2	23	3
Witchell	12	3	58	5
Severn	3	0	21	0
Bird	3	0	16	1

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY v. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

Thanks to the bowling of G. E. Marley, who took 7 wickets for 4 runs, the University eleven on Saturday obtained an overwhelming victory with a moderate score to their credit. The match was played at Happy Valley, and the wicket, though covered with matting, was very uncertain, and only three of the winning team cut any figure with the bat. For the soldiers Fawthrop did the "hat trick." Scores:—

MIDDLESEX REGT.

L. Cpl. Butterworth, c. Liu, b. Brayshaw	1
L. Cpl. Robbitt, not out	10
Pte. Austin, c. Brayshaw, b. Marley	1
Pte. Purnell, b. Marley	0
Pte. Smith, c. Jack, b. Marley	0
Pte. Anderson, b. Marley	0
Pte. Fawthrop, c. and b. Marley	0
Pte. Thompson, b. Marley	0
L. Cpl. Heasman, b. Brayshaw	0
Pte. Walker, b. Brayshaw	0
Pte. Woodward, b. Marley	0
Extras	4
Total	16

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw	7	1	3	3
Marley	7	5	4	7

THE UNIVERSITY.

R. A. Ponsby-Fane, b. Purnell	6
J. D. Wright, c. Smith, b. Purnell	0
G. E. Marley, c. Heasman, b. Woodward	21
A. H. Rumjahn, not out	31
K. Brayshaw, c. Thompson, b. Fawthrop	29
D. K. Samy, b. Fawthrop	0
G. Hall, b. Fawthrop	0
W. Gitting, b. Butterworth	4
Cheah Kong Seng, c. and b. Fawthrop	0
J. M. Jack, c. and b. Butterworth	1
Lim Keng Sim, b. Fawthrop	1
Total	93

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Woodward	5	1	28	1
Purnell	5	0	27	2
Fawthrop	5	0	27	5
Butterworth	4	0	11	2

LEAGUE TABLE.

Five individual half-centuries were made on Saturday's league matches, and some very good cricket should be seen this season. T. E. Pearce, of the Hongkong Club, was top-scorer on the day with 62. The bowling honours fell to G. E. Marley, of the University, with the marvellous average of 7 wickets for 4 runs against the Middlesex. Fawthrop, of the Middlesex, did the "hat trick."

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Points.

Hongkong	2	0	0	6
Kowloon	2	0	0	6
Civil Service	1	0	1	4
University	1	0	0	4
C. B. C.	0	0	1	1
R. E. A.	2	0	2	0
R. G. A.	3	0	2	0
Craigengower	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	0	1	0	0
Navy	0	1	0	0
3 points for a win and 1 point for drawn match				

CRAIENGOWER v. 83RD CO. R.G.A.

This friendly match was played on Saturday on Craigengower's ground and resulted in a win for the Service men. Athorne, of the visitors' team, with a useful 32, was top-scorer and Graham, of the Craigengower team, captured six wickets for 46 runs, incidentally bowling 5 maidens overs. Scores:—

83RD CO. R.G.A.

Gr. Taylor, c. Jex, b. Graham	5
Br. Mann, c. Sub, b. Jex	1
Br. Dix, run out	8
Br. Athorne, l.b.w., b. Graham	32
Gr. Page, b. Graham	5
Gr. Hawley, b. Edwards	8
Gr. Sharp, b. Graham	13
Br. Veal, c. Edwards, b. Graham	5
Br. Glean, c. Edwards, b. Graham	0
Gr. Lord, not out	11
Gr. J. Lord, c. Schepel, b. Edwards	10
Extras	16
Total	119

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jex	8	1	22	1
Graham	20	5	46	6
Schepel	3	0	11	0
Edwards	8	0	18	2
Norrie	2	0	6	0

CRAIENGOWER.

J. Jex, c. Dix, b. Athorne	0
J. D. Norrie, b. Taylor	3
F. G. Thompson, run out	9
D. K. Kharras, c. Mann, b. Athorne	14
R. Bass, c. Hawley, b. Mann	15
W. Graham, hit wicket, b. Mann	15
L. A. Rose, c. and b. J. Lord	15
Edwards, c. Hawley, b. Taylor	14
F. Schepel, b. Mann	6
G. Mann, b. J. Lord	2
E. E. Ellis, not out	9
Extras	5
Total	94

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Athorne	12	2	38	3
Taylor	5	0	17	2
Mann	7	3	15	2
J. Lord	6	0	19	2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

R.G.A., 3. CLUB, 1.

A "friendly" game was played by these teams on the Club Ground on Saturday. The Club were rather short of players, making their team up with a couple of players from military teams. The game was a fast, interesting one, both goalkeepers having plenty to do, and doing it well, especially Goldenberg, who again and again saved what looked like certain goals. MacTavish opened the scoring for the Club with a well-placed kick, his opportunity being brought about by some good bustling work by Wood. Shortly afterwards, Gretton equalised, and later on, Baxter who had been putting in splendid work for the soldiers on the left wing, restored the head to his side with a good shot. There was no further scoring before half-time.

The second half was almost a repetition of the first, a powerful attack giving the defence plenty to do. On the whole the Gunners had the lion's share of play in this half, but the Club frequently broke away and should have scored, but were weak in front of goal. There was no scoring until just upon time, when Green, by a very clever individual effort, eluded the opposing defence, and made the game safe for his side by registering the third goal. MacTavish in the forward line, Stewart and Rodger as Rodger is half-backs, and McCubbin at back, were all very prominent for the Club. The R.G.A., who were unable last year to obtain a forward line of any merit, appear this year to have one of considerable promise, Gretton, Green and Baxter being three extremely useful men.

TENNIS.

DOUBLES HANDICAP AT KOWLOON.

In the second round of the Doubles Handicap at Kowloon Cricket Ground:—Anderson and Forster beat Macaskill and Mead, 7-5, 6-4. Pile and Morrison beat Lindsell and Jewsbury 6-3, 6-2. Jack and Goodwin beat Jerrad and Nicoll 6-3, 6-6.

SHANGHAI DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final of the lawn tennis doubles championship on the 13th inst. resulted in a win for Messrs. Elmore and Humphreys by three sets to one, the score by games being 6-3, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2. Their opponents were Messrs. Toussaint and Phillips. After the match, M. Wilden, the French Consul-General, presented the cups to the winners.

LAWN BOWLS.

A match between Taikee and The Rest was played off on Saturday afternoon, when the former's rinks won.

SHANGHAI LAWN BOWLS CLUB RINK CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final round of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club's rink championship on the 13th inst. resulted in a victory for Mr. G. McMurdo's team by 21 points to 17. The teams and scores were as follows:—G. McMurdo, O. Crewe-Read, F. Ferrer, A. Taylor, A. McGregor, F. C. Banham, R. C. Aikenhead, J. C. Macdonald, (Skip) 21 (Skip) 17. At the conclusion of the game, Sir Everard Fraser presented the prizes to the winners of the Single Pairs and Rink Championships.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP 1917 DRAW.

The following is the draw for the Club's Championship for 1917:—

Lindsell v. De Vaux	
Thursfield v. Fisher	
R. Hancock v. Rawlinson	
Cumming v. Leith	
Bulmer Johnson v. Syme Thomson	
Sydney Evans v. Raworth	
Redmond v. Archbutt	
Dodwell v. Stewart	
Murray v. Kraft	
Sandford v. Loughlin	
E. Davidson v. Edwards	
W. J. Morrison v. De Rome	
Purves v. Brayshaw	
Lindsay-Woods v. Milner-Jones	
Ritchie v. Grist	
Rodger (Junior) v. Crew	

On present form the semi-finalists should emerge from amongst the following players:—Cumming, Dodwell or Stewart, Kraft, and Ritchie or Grist. The first and second rounds are to be played on the 25th inst., the third and fourth rounds on November 4th, and the final on November 11th. In the event of any player desiring to scratch, his place will be filled by a drawing of players who have not entered but have expressed a desire to fill any vacancy that may occur.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

This competition was in full swing again on Friday night. Gunner E. Lord, Lieut. Thornhill and Baker, of the 83rd Company R.G.A., played Corpl. Morse, Sergt. Leigh and Captain Henderson-Smith, of the Middlesex Regiment. Lord won on his game by a considerable margin, but the Middlesex players proved superior in the next two games, winning by 7 and 21 respectively. The contest will be continued to-night, and will, no doubt, attract a large number of spectators, as Gunner Lord, senior, who is reported to be one of the best players in the Colony, will make his first appearance in the 83rd team. Scores:—

83RD CO. R.G.A.	25TH MIDDLESEX REGT.
Gnr. Lord	200
Lieut. Thornhill	150
Sergt. Leigh	200
Lieut. Baker	170
son-Smith	200

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN EXPENSIVE GIFT.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to the unlawful possession of three tins of opium drugs, one of which was valued at \$500.

Defendant stated that his father smoked opium and he got the drugs from his friends to give to the old man.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$20, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour.

CHILD KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TRUCK.

Two Chinese youths were charged, before Mr. Dyer Ball, on Saturday, with the manslaughter of a Chinese girl at Victoria Street. It was stated that the prisoners were pushing a two-wheeled truck up Victoria Street at about 1.30 p.m. on Friday, and at the top of the street the truck got out of control and rolled backwards down the incline, running over a Chinese girl and killing her on the spot. After the accident the prisoners went to the Police Station and gave themselves up.

The case was remanded to Thursday next, bail being fixed at \$500 each.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood with smuggling 3,465 tins of prepared opium on board the s.s. *Phaenphen*. Mr. Mattingly appeared for the defence. Inspector Wilden stated that both the defendants were employed on board the s.s. *Phaenphen* as cook and quartermaster, respectively. At 2 o'clock that morning they were caught by Chinese Revenue Officers in the act of lowering into a sampan two canvas bags containing the opium. Other members of the crew were assisting the defendants, but escaped arrest.

The case was remanded to Friday next.

MAGISTRATE'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

A Chinese who was summoned for hawking peanuts in Kowloon without a licence told Mr. J. R. Wood that he had hurt his hand and could not work, so he had to hawk for his living.

Inspector Gordon said he believed the man's story. He had seen the defendant's hand and was quite satisfied that the defendant could not use it. Defendant had only \$1.09 in his possession when arrested.

His Worship ordered that \$3 should be paid to the defendant out of the Poor Box. He told defendant that the \$3, added to the \$1 he had in Police custody, would be sufficient to pay for a licence. Inspector Gordon would get him the licence with the money.

Defendant expressed his thanks.

THEFTS FROM KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION.

A Chinese was charged with the larceny of lamp shades, fittings, etc., from the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and, alternatively, with receiving them, knowing them to be stolen.

It was stated that defendant was arrested on Friday as he was going along Canton Road towards Yau-nai with the articles tied up in a parcel of papers. Defendant told the Chinese detective who arrested him that the articles were given him to carry by an old friend.

Mr. Winyard, Traffic Inspector of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, stated that the shades were stolen from the first-class waiting rooms and the corridor. The shades did not matter much, but the wiring which had to be cut in order to take out the shades would cost a good deal of money to replace. Witness had often seen defendant selling papers to passengers on the trains. He had been warned off several times.

After further evidence, Mr. Wood convicted defendant of receiving and sentenced him to four months' hard labour and four hours in the stocks, outside the Kowloon-Canton Railway Station.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day Opened BRANCH OFFICES at No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. Telephone No. 2350.
Mr. K. KIMURA is in charge of our business in HONGKONG and CANTON.
OKURA & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1917. [1113]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"s. JACOB" having arrived from SINGAPORE. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th inst. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA JAPAN LUN, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1917. [1184]

JOINT SERVICE

"NEDEBLAND" and "ROTTERDAM."
LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOENTOE" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th inst. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA JAPAN LUN, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1917. [1180]

LOST.

BETWEEN Ferry and Public Gardens on THURSDAY Night, Small BROOCH, Northumberland Fusiliers Button. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to—
No. 1, CANTON VILLA, Kowloon. [1177]

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

AN Audition will be held on the stage of the Theatre Royal on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 P.M., to which Ladies and Gentlemen and Children who have already expressed their desire to assist, as well as others who wish to join, are invited.
Vocalists are requested to bring their music.

Parents and relations cannot be admitted.
M. J. NOTICOTTE,
Hon. Secretary.
HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB. [1176]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY," will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until Noon of Saturday, November 3rd. Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager.

WEN TEE CHANG,

Managing Director.

Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 20th October, 1917. [1179]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[183]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSER of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4306 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17848 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LEOAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

No. 47, CONDUIT ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPT.
Messrs. KARAKUJA & Co.,
2, Connaught Road, Central. [1149]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee Hoo Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER.
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Morison Terrace and Wongsai-chung Road.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [98]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings. [941]

TO LET.

No. 28, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 57, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shauiwan Road.
From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 2, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Lee Hoo Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [90]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.

Apply to—

Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [109]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

SCOTCH

WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE 616

BIRTH.

KEMP.—On 21st October, the wife of J. H. KEMP, a son. [1183]

MARRIAGE.

GRAY-LAMBERT.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on October 17th, by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., Capt. ERIC HUBERT GRAY, 74th Punjab, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Gray, of the Manor House, Honour Oak, England, to PHYLLIS JEAN MARY, elder daughter of Captain LAMBERT, V.D., and Mrs. Lambert, of 153, The Peak, Hongkong. [1182]

DEATH.

ROBINSON.—Killed in action, in East Africa, Lieut. F. H. ROBINSON, 3rd Lincolnshire attached 3rd Nigeria Regiment. (By cable.) [1181]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND OCTOBER, 1917.

BRITAIN'S COMMAND OF THE SEA.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, and our thoughts inevitably turn to our Navy, which has retained command of the seas ever since that memorable victory. It is well that we should have occasional reminders of all we owe to our guardians on the deep, for there is a danger lest the veil which obscures so much of their work should prevent us from recognising that it is to their splendid efficiency and ceaseless vigilance, by night as well as day, in all weathers and amidst hidden perils, that we are indebted for the security we enjoy. When war was declared on August 4th, 1914, the Navy was found fully prepared to play its great part as our first line of defence, and, by gaining the initiative, it robbed Germany of the fruits of twenty years of naval effort, upon which something like £300,000,000 had been lavished in the hope of wresting the trident from our hands. It is not too much to say that this silent victory changed the whole character of the contest. It established the foundation upon which the British Empire has built up a powerful and well-equipped Army on the Continental scale. The German High Seas Fleet was penned up in its own ports, and Lord KITCHENER was

left free to carry out his plans for mobilising the military resources of the Empire. But for this the Expeditionary Force could not have been dispatched with such celerity to the aid of France in the hour of her greatest trial, and the Overseas Dominions, instead of being able to range themselves alongside the Mother Country in the fight for freedom, would have been isolated and exposed to the risk of attack. The quiet triumph of our Fleet at the outset of hostilities was boldly re-affirmed in the action off Jutland. Remembering its experience on that occasion, the German Navy has deemed discretion to be the better part of valour and has not ventured since beyond the range of its shore batteries and mine-strewn waters. Even the tip-and-run excursions of its mosquito craft have ceased since the brilliant exploits of the *Swift* and *Broke*. In the meantime, we have been able to take all the steps necessary to establish our superiority on land, and the great German Army has been compelled, as a consequence, to trust to the piratical attacks of submarines upon our merchant shipping to lessen the pressure which is becoming increasingly difficult to withstand. The Germans have shown that they, at least, realise that everything for which the Allies are fighting depends upon Great Britain's sea-power, and their refusal to try conclusions with our Fleet is a silent and unwilling confession of its supremacy. For long after Trafalgar the enemy's frigates continued to elude the British Navy, but for many months past Germany has not had a single cruiser on the highways of commerce, and the transport of troops, munitions, and supplies to and from all parts of the world has proceeded unhampered by anything save the insidious attacks of submarines. This new form of warfare has created an embarrassing situation, for in no Navy in the world had any preparations been made to deal with such a development, which is opposed alike to the law of nations and the principles of humanity. But, by a combination of resource, ingenuity and daring, we have been able to frustrate the object of the enemy and maintain our activities undiminished. In this connection we must not overlook the great obligation under which we have been placed by our merchant seamen, who, though sailing in ships never built to fight, have shown a proud contempt for the dangers which beset them. It is to be hoped that the Empire will show, in a practical form, its appreciation of what it owes to the sailors of its two Navies by responding generously to the appeal issued recently by the Duke of CONNAUGHT on behalf of King George's Fund for affording "fuller or more constant support" to the great marine charities, which include seamen's hospitals, hostels, orphanages, training schools and ships, pension and destitute funds; and minister to the needs of the men of the Royal Navy and its auxiliaries, the Royal Marines, the Merchant Service, the mine-sweepers and fishermen, and all "who go down to the sea in ships." We do not want it to be said of us, as NELSON, quoting some lines written at the end of a former war, said of his generation:—
"Our God and sailor we adore,
In time of danger, not before.
The danger past, both are alike required;
God is forgotten and the sailor slighted."

H.E. the Governor has appointed Major D. Macdonald, V.D., to be Major in the Infantry Battalion of the Hongkong Defence Corps.

The importation of dogs from Shanghai and from ports in China, north of Shanghai, is prohibited by a Regulation made by the Governor-in-Council.

Dr. O. Marriot has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Medical Board of Hongkong, caused by the departure from the Colony of Dr. F. O. Steadman.

During the trial trip of the *Chakrang* on Saturday, a sailing sweepstake, organised on the speed of the ship, yielded nearly \$1,000 for "Heather Day."

The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$25 to the funds of the Society received from Mr. E. V. M. R. Souza.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$100 to the Funds of the Hospitals from St. Paul's College.

The Japan Association for aiding sick and wounded soldiers and others suffering from the war in Allied countries has collected Y2,002,983, including Y100,000 from the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

The dead body of a Chinese married woman, twenty-two years of age, was found, on Saturday evening, at her residence, No. 13, Lyndhurst Terrace, suspended from a bed-post by a string tied round the neck.

A series of excellent photographs of scenes on "Our Day," by Messrs. A. Fong, is being offered for sale, the proceeds to be devoted to the Red Cross Fund. Copies are obtainable at Messrs. A. Tack & Co., 29, Des Vaux Road Central.

The body of a Japanese, Tatsuma Yokoto, Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Shingyo Maru*, was taken to the public mortuary on Friday. It appears that the deceased died suddenly at sea on the 18th instant, but the cause of death is unknown.

The Police have received a report that a great deal of jewellery, valued at upwards of four thousand dollars, has been lost from No. 27, Gage Street. Some of the maid-servants have been detained at the Central Station, and the Police are busy making inquiries.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that local permission has been granted to Lieut.-Col. Arthur Chapman, V.D., to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, upon his resignation of his commission in that Corps, with effect from the 1st September, 1917.

The entries for the Shanghai Race Club's Autumn Race Meeting are more numerous than in any year since the Autumn meeting of 1910. Entries for the Criterion Stakes and the Griffin races show a remarkable increase over those of last year, but the Subscription Griffin races show a considerable decrease.

The Dockyard Recreation Club has held a series of bathing trips during the summer season. On Saturday they went to Junk Bay, and a large number of men, women, and children greatly enjoyed themselves. On the return journey a pair of handsome silver vases, subscribed for by members or visitors, was presented to Mr. R. Cockran, who has been the Hon. Secretary of the swimming section for two seasons and has been a most courteous and indefatigable secretary. Mr. W. Winfield made the presentation.

News has been received by cable that Lieut. F. H. Robinson, late of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Hongkong office, has been killed in action and that Captain A. C. Robinson, M.C., has been wounded, though not seriously. Both officers are brothers of Mrs. A. B. Raworth and Miss Robinson, to whom we offer our sympathy. Lieut. F. H. Robinson, who was well-known and very popular in Hongkong, left in September, 1915, and joined the special reserve, being gazetted to the 3rd Lincolnshire Regiment. He was wounded at Fricourt in 1915 and, after a short period of leave, was sent to East Africa with his brother, and was attached to the 3rd Nigeria Regiment. A short time ago he was mentioned in despatches.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged \$11,497.44
Collected in Macao by Mr. A. G. Wallas:—

Messrs. and Mmes. C. E. W. Ricou	\$100
Mrs. F. J. Gellie	50
Mrs. D. McLaren	40
Mrs. D. A. Purves	40
Mrs. Robert Taylor	20
Mrs. J. Millar	20
Capt. W. A. Valentine	10
Mr. J. Jensen	10
Miss M. T. de Menezes	5
Mrs. H. F. Bunje	25
Capt. J. F. Vijgeboom	25
Capt. A. McKinnon	10
Mr. J. Power	10
Mr. R. H. Sharp	10
Dr. Lew Yuk-lin	15
Mr. W. Ezra	10
Mr. M. C. Clare	10
Chinese Indoor Staff, Lappa Customs	23
Mr. O. Hall	5
Mr. W. Battley	5
Mr. W. Pettersen	5
Mr. G. E. Cammidge	5
Mr. C. A. R. Gabriel	10
Mr. A. A. de Mello	15
Mr. G. Borras	15
Mr. M. O. Gronroos	5
Annon	2
Anonymous	440.00
A. G. Wallas	10
"An Ally"	25.00
Anonymous	20.00
H. B. L. Dowbiggin	5.00
	\$11,997.44
	\$20

COMPANY MEETING.
CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. G. W. Barton (Directors), Messrs. R. H. B. Hancock, H. F. Campbell, R. Henderson and A. P. Sany (shareholders) and Mr. T. Leeman (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Referring to the report and accounts to 31st July last now laid before you, in spite of the extraordinary high price of coal, about three times what we paid in pre-war times, and the high price of all other stores, etc., and without raising our prices, we are able to show a net profit of \$87,374.26 as against \$38,388.88 for the preceding twelve months. I think you will agree with me that this is a very satisfactory and encouraging result. I do not think you will be disappointed at our not recommending a dividend, for, in the first place, as you will see from the accounts, we have no money with which to pay a dividend, and, secondly, this Company is really in its infancy and will require a good deal more capital before it is able to cope with all the business which we feel lies before it in the future. The present position is this. We issued debentures for \$250,000 in order to pay for two turbine sets, one of them is now almost loaded to its full capacity and we shall have to start the other, in which case we shall have no spare to fall back on in case of a breakdown. Moreover, the present position of our site is not satisfactory, being badly placed for obtaining circulating water from the sea, besides which a waterfront site would reduce the cost of handling coal and other stores. With regard to this, negotiations are now proceeding with the Government for a site on the water front. Changing from one site to another and rebuilding will, of course, be expensive, but it is certain that it will have to be done some day, and in these circumstances it is better to do it at once than later on when we shall have still more building plant and machinery to shift. It will not, however, be all extra expenditure, as, if we remained where we are, we should still be put to a heavy outlay for changes and improvements which would be necessitated by the additional plant. We estimate that to install ourselves on the new site and acquire another turbine set of 1,500 kilowatts will cost roughly \$250,000, and to obtain this amount and eventually pay off our debenture debt of \$250,000 we propose to form a new Company with a capital of \$1,000,000 in 200,000 shares of \$5 each. This will do away with the 50,000 special shares which rank for profits and assets equally with the 50,000 five dollar shares, and which I know have been rather a puzzle to some shareholders. They were created in 1907, and to refresh your memories I will read you the resolution which was passed at the time:—

"Resolution 3.—That the capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 50,000 new shares of one dollar each to be called special shares and that there be attached to the said shares the rights following, viz:—
(a.)—The holders of the said shares shall be entitled ratably in proportion to the numbers held by them respectively to one half of the net profits of the Company which it shall from time to time be determined to divide and to one half of the assets which in a winding up shall be available for distribution among the members.
(b.)—No dividend shall be paid before the year one thousand nine hundred and eight and all shares will rank equally for dividend without respect to their face value."

It is clear from this that we must give the one dollar shares whatever we give the five dollar shares. All shareholders in the present Company would therefore receive one new \$5 share for each of their old shares, absorbing 100,000 shares at \$5 each, and the other 100,000 shares would be offered to them at par, in proportion to their holdings. But we shall not want all this money at once. All we shall require immediately will be to pay for the site and filling it in for erecting new buildings and shifting the plant and for the new turbine set from Home. This should be fully covered by a first call of \$25 per share, but the debentures are not repayable till 1922, so for the present shareholders need only contemplate a call of \$25 on the new shares. The necessary resolutions for winding up the present Company and registering the new one will be laid before you at a meeting which will be called as soon as the resolutions themselves have been prepared by our solicitors and of which, of course, due notice will be given you. In regard to the present accounts, the only item that needs any comment is that of \$2,785, additional land. This was paid for a small piece of ground at Yau-mai which was required for the purpose of a transformer substation.

The CHAIRMAN then formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts. This was seconded by Sir PAUL CHATER, and agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. R. H. B. HANCOCK, seconded by Mr. R. HENDERSON, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. G. W. Barton were elected members of the Consultative Committee.
Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. A. R. Lowe were elected auditors of the Company, at a remuneration of \$100 each, on the motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Mr. SANY, and the meeting terminated.

THE WAR.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

DISASTROUS ENDING TO EXPEDITION.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUBMARINED.

BRITISH DESTROYERS FIGHT ARMED GERMAN RAIDERS.

TWO DESTROYERS AND NINE MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

BOTH ARTILLERIES BUSY.

LONDON, October 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We repulsed raiders westward of Lens."

Both artilleries were active north-eastward of Ypres, and we carried out a number of destructive bombardments. Despite the indifferent visibility for aviation, we dropped 50 bombs on various targets and a few on railway stations at night-time.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 20th.

A wireless German official report states: "There was intense artillery firing between Houlluch-Wood and Deule and north-eastward of Soissons."

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "Enemy artillery has been active northwards of Lens and between Tower Hamlets and the Ypres-Roulers Railway. There has also been reciprocal artillery work north-eastward of Ypres."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, October 21st.

A communiqué states: "On the Aisne there was great artillery activity by both sides."

There were no infantry actions. Dunkirk was bombarded from the sea last night, but there were no civilian casualties.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, October 20th.

A communiqué states that in the Aisne region there has been a fairly violent artillery action.

In the sector of Mennijean Farm strong enemy patrols attempted to reach the French lines, but were repulsed with appreciable losses.

On the right of the Meuse the artillery duel was lively north of Bezonvaux and Bois-de-Caurieres.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, October 20th.

A communiqué states that there has been marked reciprocal artillery activity on the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BATTLE OF RIGA GULF.

RUSSIANS ABANDON MOON ISLAND.

LONDON, October 20th.

A wireless Russian official report states: "Under pressure of superior Naval forces we abandoned Moon Island."

Our trawlers discovered enemy minefields had been sown with the intention to close the entrance to the Riga Gulf from Moon Sound.

These operations, in conjunction with the landing detachments on Dago Island, show that the enemy's desire is to destroy our Naval forces defending this region.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, October 20th.

A wireless German official report states: "We landed troops on Dago Island."

MINE STEAMERS SUNK.

Five Norwegian, one Danish and three Swedish vessels, all unarmed, were sunk by gunfire, without examination and warning, and regardless of the lives of the crews and passengers.

Lengthy comment on the action of the Germans is unnecessary, and it only adds another example to the long list of criminally inhuman deeds of the German Navy.

The German vessels were anxious to escape before the British forces could intercept them, and they made no effort to rescue the crews of the British destroyers. They also left the doomed merchantships, leaving the British patrol to rescue thirty Norwegians and others of whom details are not known.

GERMAN NAVY DISREGARDS CHIVALRY OF THE SEA.

The German Navy, by this act, has once more and further degraded itself by its disregard of the historic chivalry of the sea.

An enemy official report states that the attack occurred within the territorial waters in the neighbourhood of the Shetland Islands, and that all the escort vessels including the destroyers, were sunk, excepting one escort fishing steamer.

The German statement of the locality of the attack and the destruction of the escort vessels is untrue.

The enemy raiders succeeded in evading the British watching squadrons during the long dark nights both in the hurried outward dash and homeward flight.

It is regretted that 88 officers and men of the *Mary Rose* and 47 officers and men of the *Strongbow* were lost.

TEN MEN SAVED BY NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

Bergen, October 20th.

Ten men, including two officers, of the *Mary Rose* have been landed here. They were rescued from two buoys to which they had clung by the lifeboat of a Norwegian steamer.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

SIXTY-SEVEN DROWNED.

WASHINGTON, October 20th.

An official report states: "The United States transport *Antilles*, 8,875 tons, homeward bound, was torpedoed and sunk on the 17th inst. by an unseen submarine in the European warzone."

One hundred and sixty-seven persons were on board, of whom 67 were drowned. The latter included three of the ship's officers and 16 soldiers. All the Army and Naval officers were saved.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

A SOLITARY BOMB ON LONDON.

LONDON, October 20th.

The alarm was given in London last night. The night was starlit but moonless. People sought shelter very promptly, but traffic was not interrupted.

The sound of occasional distant gunfire was heard, but nothing happened till a solitary bomb three hours later exploded.

A correspondent says the explosion extinguished lamps and shattered the glass in buildings.

Everyone was waiting to hear the boom of anti-aircraft guns and experience a shower of shrapnel, but with the guns silent the general impression was that a new trap was being laid for the raiders.

Unofficial reports describe Zeppelins crossing the East Anglian coasts and proceeding inland dropping bombs both going and returning.

THE CASUALTIES.

LATER.

It is officially announced that in last night's airship raid 27 persons were killed and 55 injured.

There was some material damage to houses and business premises.

LATEST CABLES.

ZEPPELINS VISIT CREATE SURPRISE.

LONDON, October 20th.

The revival of the air-raiding of London by Zeppelins created some surprise. It is over a year since the last attempt.

The night was fine and the sky starlit, though a little hazy.

The long interval between the alarm and the dropping of the bombs led many people to become rather heedless, notwithstanding the playing searchlights.

Shortly after two bombs had been dropped in quick succession in different neighbourhoods, the "All Clear" signal was sounded for the first time by buglers.

A rural area in the Eastern Counties received particular attention from the raiders, where eight high-explosive incendiary bombs were dropped, mostly in fields.

LATEST CABLES.

FOUR ZEPPELINS LAND IN FRANCE.

LONDON, October 20th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports: "Four Zeppelins which were returning from England were brought down or forced to land in France."

ZEPPELIN BELIEVED DESTROYED. A fifth Zeppelin is believed also to have been destroyed.

The approach of eleven Zeppelins was signalled throughout France late in the evening.

The Air Defence Squadrons and batteries all over the country were immediately warned.

The enemy airships were attacked, and they scattered all over France like a flock of frightened birds.

AT THE MERCY OF FRENCH AIR DEFENCE SERVICE.

One Zeppelin was brought down near Lunéville by anti-aircraft guns, and two others were brought down or compelled to land.

One landed at Vergennes, in the Department of Cotes d'Or, and the other at La Marche, in Haute-Marne.

A fourth Zeppelin was chased through-out Central France and brought down so far away as the gap in the Hautes Alpes.

No bombs were dropped in France by the raiders, who were practically at the mercy of the magnificent French Air Defence Service from the moment they crossed the coast.

FRENCH REPORT OF ZEPPELINS' FATE.

PARIS, October 21st.

A communiqué states: "A certain number of Zeppelins flew over France without inflicting any damage."

One was brought down in flames 16 miles east of Lunéville, and another, which was attacked by our aeroplanes, landed near Bourbonne-les-Bains. The crew of the latter were made prisoner. This airship is intact.

Two other Zeppelins are reported to have fallen in the interior.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH PRISONERS' LOT IN TURKEY.

TO WORK ON BAGDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, October 18th.

Mr. Hope, replying to Mr. Hume Williams in the House of Commons, said the Government were continually pressing the Turkish Government to improve the lot of the British prisoners. It could not be said that any improvement had resulted. However, a large number of able-bodied prisoners had been transferred to working camps on the Bagdad Railway, east of Aleppo, to work under the Railway Construction Company, with whom the Netherlands Minister at Constantinople had been able to make arrangements for better feeding and clothing, as it would be to the Company's interest to maintain the health of the prisoners. It is hoped that the change will be to their benefit. No permission will be given for visits by the Geneva Red Cross, but the Netherlands Minister has obtained leave to send a member of his staff to visit the camps; not, indeed, to report on the condition of the prisoners, but to ascertain the amount of winter clothing required.

GERMANY'S WAR LOAN.

AMSTERDAM, October 20th.

It is announced at Berlin that the subscriptions to the new War Loan amount to 12,432 million Marks, excluding subscriptions from the front.

THE TEA PROBLEM IN UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

LONDON, October 20th.

It is officially stated that 33,418,000 pounds of tea were in bond in the United Kingdom on September 30th, as compared with 118,003,000 pounds on September 30th last year.

LATER.

In the House of Commons Sir Gilbert Parker stated that the shortage of tea was due to restrictions of imports in the early months of the year. Lord Rhonda had now arranged with the Shipping Controller for adequate imports, and it was hoped that the situation would improve towards the end of the year. The arrangement would mean that all imports would be made on behalf of the Government, prices and profits being controlled at all stages. Steps were being taken to secure an adequate distribution of supplies.

LATEST CABLES.

SUPPLIES INADEQUATE TO MEET ORDINARY REQUIREMENTS.

LONDON, October 21st.

The *Times* states that the prices of cocoa have risen considerably on there being an increased demand for a tea substitute. Good Ceylon plantation realised 88/- per hundredweight, compared with 83/- a few days ago, while the lower grades have advanced in much higher proportion. As an example, low grade Ceylon, wild variety, is now 55/-, compared with 35/- normally.

Experts estimate that the present annual consumption of tea, exclusive of requirements for the Forces, is 220,000,000 lbs. Sixteen weeks' operation of the Control system has shown distribution at an annual rate of approximately 115,000,000 lbs. Tea stocks have been most severely entrenched upon since the Control was instituted. Tea brokers are convinced that the supplies must be inadequate for the next few weeks to meet ordinary requirements.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPANISH COMMISSIONER IN MOROCCO RESIGNS.

MADRID, October 20th.

It is reported that General Jordana, High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco, has resigned.

GERMAN SIGNALERS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, October 20th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Tangier states that 28 Germans have been deported from Larache to Spain. Two others employed in the Customs House have been dismissed.

Since their exodus there has been no signalling such as had been reported every night previously.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

IMPENDING EVACUATION OF PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, October 20th.

A good deal of opposition is developing, especially among the extremists, to the transfer of the Government to Moscow. Although the final decision rests with the Provisional Parliament, which meets to-day at Petrograd, the Government is continuing its preparations for the removal of the principal Government departments.

DISORDER IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA INCREASING.

LONDON, October 20th.

A telegram from Odessa states that disorder is increasing in Southern Russia. Two hundred brigands derailed and robbed a train near Vladikavak. They killed or wounded a hundred passengers.

M. KERENSKY GOES TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, October 20th.

An undated telegram from Petrograd states that M. Kerensky has gone to the front.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

TWENTY VESSELS PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, October 20th.

The Shipping Board has ordered that 20 steel cargo vessels, from 3,500 to 6,000 tons, now building to the order of British and French firms, be placed at the disposal of the French Government. The first ten will be loaded during the next 30 days.

The Shipping Board has also arranged to take over the French steel sailing ships; aggregating 40,000 tons—now operating in the South American trade—between South America and the United States where the seas are safer for sailing ships.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION.

LONDON, October 20th.

The *Daily Chronicle* withdraws its former statement that Lord Northcliffe is relinquishing the Chairmanship of the British Commission in the United States.

"OUR DAY" DONATIONS.

LONDON, October 20th.

It is announced that the cash donations promised in connection with The Red Cross "Our Day" amount to £703,000, including over £250,000 from overseas.

This is exclusive of street collections and sales.

Egypt's contribution to the "Our Day" Fund has so far been £118,527.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, October 20th.

The *Times* states that the Minister of Education, Mr. Fisher, will represent the India Office in the House of Commons during the absence of Sir Edwin Montagu. Mr. Fisher will not occupy himself with the department routine, but will be in close touch with Lord Islington.

FRANCE'S GENERAL POLICY CHAMBER SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, October 20th.

An important debate is proceeding in the Chamber on an interpellation moved by a Republican and supported by a Socialist, criticising the Government's general policy at home and abroad.

M. Painlevé, the Premier, replying, dwelt on the great difficulties, especially of supply and transport and the strikes, that suddenly confronted the Government. He reiterated the war aims of France, emphasising their resolution to prosecute the war whatever may be the outcome of battles till Alsace and Lorraine are restored.

M. Painlevé referred to his recent visit to London, and said Anglo-French unity had never been closer. Plans were considered in their details as if not two but one army was concerned, and he reminded the Chamber that Mr. Lloyd George, for the first time, had officially declared that Great Britain would stand beside France till Alsace and Lorraine were restored. These facts showed that in national defence the Government had done its duty.

The Premier concluded by declaring that the idea of a separate peace had never presented itself to the Government. He believed that the power of the Allies when wholly co-ordinated would be crushing.

LATER.

The *Times* says that if M. Painlevé is defeated in the Chamber M. Barthou may be Prime Minister with M. Painlevé as Minister of War.

LATER.

The Chamber has supported the Government by 368 votes to 95.

LATEST CABLES.

WAR MINISTER'S ADROITNESS.

PARIS, October 20th.

The debate was less heated than was expected. None of the Opposition leaders spoke. M. Painlevé showed firmness and adroitness, and he strengthened his position as War Minister, but, notwithstanding the largeness of the majority, the newspapers appear to expect a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 19th.

Silver is quoted at 42/- per ounce. There is no demand and the market is dull.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, October 21st.

Silver is quoted 42½d. per ounce, and the market is dull.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 8.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

LIU CHENG-UN TRANSFERRED TO CHILI.

SHANGHAI, October 21st.

It is reported that Liu Cheng-un will not return to Kwangsi. The Government will appoint him Governor of Chili.

ISSUE OF MILITARY NOTES.

The Ministry of Finance will issue Military Notes for \$10,000,000.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS.

The following applications will be considered at the meeting of the Licensing Board on October 31st:—

Publican's Licence.—James Harper Taggart, Hongkong Hotel; Job Wittehl, King Edward Hotel; Fritz Albert Chopard, Aster House Hotel; Frank Edward Hall, Palace Hotel; Jehan Brook, North Point Hotel; William Barker, Grand Hotel.
Hotel-keeper's adjunct licence.—P. O. Peuster, Peak Hotel; Tokuzo Uyetaki, Ncmura Hotel; Kachuzo Uyetaki, Tokyo Hotel; Tsai Tsz Wing, Stag Hotel; Juhachi Tada, Kowloon Tei; Tokutaro Miyajima, Suchiro Hotel.
Restaurant-keeper's adjunct licence.—D. M. Goodall, Wiseman, Limited; Sei Ishiyama, Iroha Hotel; Mrs. Nellie Babbage, Alexandra Café; Schichi Yoshizawa, Yoshizawa Tokubachi; Mrs. Yone Hamura, Hamura Hotel; Joe Yamakawa, 47, Praya East.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



\$30 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early morning Extra yesterday.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GULF OF RIGA BATTLE.
OFFICIAL DETAILS.

PETROGRAD, October 20th.
The details of the Gulf of Riga battle, communicated by the Naval Staff, state that an enemy squadron of twenty ships, including two battleships of the *König* class, penetrated the gulf on Tuesday night, and was discovered by the Werder observation post at 9 o'clock the following morning proceeding through the channels south of Moon Sound.

A Russian detachment commanded by Admiral Bakhtoff lying in the gulf on the cruiser *Bayan*, accompanied by the battleships *Grigoriy* and *Slava*, steamed from Kuivasta to the eastern part of Moon island.

The detachment was preceded by torpedo-boats which withdrew before the enemy. The enemy opened fire on the torpedo-boats at 9.30 and the Russian detachment, emerging from the channel, formed into line of battle between the Werder and Welland lightships. On approaching the enemy the *Bayan* was unsuccessfully attacked by submarine.

The Russian, engaged at 10.30 a.m. in view of the enemy's superiority and the appearance of enemy reinforcements Admiral Bakhtoff retired, fighting, to the interior of Moon Sound, the *Slava* bringing up the rear, severely damaged. The *Slava* finally foundered by the head in the deep, entrance to the Moon Sound channel which the remainder of the squadron entered. Part of the pursuing enemy fleet bombarded the Moon and Werder batteries and silenced and destroyed them. The Russian warships were somewhat damaged by the bombardment.

After destroying the batteries the enemy entered the southern part of Kuivasta roadstead. The cruiser of Admiral Makaroff and a number of gunboats and destroyers, which were in the interior of Moon Sound throughout Tuesday night protected the channel and Kosar Mouth between the islands Dago, Oesel, and Moon.

Part of the enemy squadron in this region—two gunboats and several torpedo-boats—entered the straits north of Moon Sound and bombarded the mole between the islands of Oesel and Moon.

Simultaneously the enemy made a great air attack, unsuccessfully bombing Kuivasta and the Russian ships. There were several air combats during the morning. Enemy battleships cruised during the day and bombarded the coasts and south-west of Dago, while numerous mine-sweepers were busy near Dago.

EVACUATION OF REVAL IN PROGRESS.

Petrograd, October 19th.

The *Norve Vrengia* states that the evacuation of Reval began on October 10th, owing to the danger of an enemy landing.

ENEMY TORPEDO-BOATS SUNK.

A Russian wireless official message states that two German torpedo-boats were sunk by a minefield in the Moon Sound yesterday.

ANXIETY FOR RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

London, October 19th.

The German naval success in the Gulf of Riga is apparently local. A Russian flotilla of old battleships, destroyers and gunboats, sacrificed itself in a most gallant attempt to delay the enemy's victory. That two large Russian warships, consorts of the *Slava*, escaped is due to their retiring to the Moon Sound, but it is improbable that they will find safety there, as there is, apparently, another German force to the east of the channel, preventing escape into the Gulf of Finland.

Russian minefields may impede the manœuvring of the heavier German ships but when they are removed the capture of all the islands will not be long delayed and a landing on the coast of Estonia may follow.

The fact that the Russian flotilla was not reinforced by the fleet in the Gulf of Finland is attributed to the indiscipline of the crews of the latter.

"SLAVA" SUNK TO BLOCK A CHANNEL.

Petrograd, October 19th.

The Minister of Marine, M. Verderewski, has proceeded to join the Baltic Fleet.

It is stated that each of the German *König* class Dreadnoughts was more powerful than the whole Russian squadron, and declared that the Russians sank the battleship *Slava* when it was discovered that she was too damaged to join the remainder of the retiring warships, the object being to block the channel against the enemy.

The Chief of the Naval General Staff stated that the submarines were unable to prevent the German disembarkation at Oesel, in consequence of the heavy swell.

GERMANY'S NAVAL STRENGTH IN ACTION.

London, October 19th.

A Russian official message states:—During Wednesday's battle, our battleships secured hits on the enemy Dreadnoughts. No fewer than ten German Dreadnoughts, of the *Kaiser* and *Goeben* type; ten cruisers; fifty destroyers, of which twenty were of the newest type; ten submarines; a large number of trawlers, auxiliary craft, transports, hydroplanes and rafts participated.

Enemy troops, on Wednesday, landed at Serro, on Dago Island.

It is reported that eleven enemy ships have anchored off the east coast of Moon Island.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says:—We completely overcame the Russians on Moon Island and took 5,000 prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

BOMBS DROPPED IN THE LONDON AREA.

London, October 20th.

An official announcement states that six or seven airships attacked the Eastern and North-Eastern Counties this evening. They proceeded some distance inland but there was no very definite attack.

Bombs were dropped at various points including a few in the London area. The raid continues.

NAVAL AIR RAID ON AERODROME.

London, October 19th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft yesterday morning dropped many bombs with satisfactory results on Varsnaere aerodrome. All the machines returned.

PRELIMINARY AIR REPRISALS.

Amsterdam, October 19th.

Allied aeroplanes bombed Frankfurt on Friday, in the day time.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN POSITIONS.

London, October 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that hostile artillery is most marked in the Zonnebeke sector and against the back areas in the neighbourhood of St. Julien and Steenbeek.

We carried out concentrated bombardments of enemy positions. Hostile artillery is more active in the neighbourhood of Arreux.

AEROPLANES BUSY.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped two and a half tons of bombs on a large gun position near Douai, on rail-sidings near Ghent and on various billets and huts.

A ton of bombs was dropped at night-time on Courtrai station and the aerodrome in the vicinity. We brought down seven machines and drove down four. Seven of ours are missing.

A GERMAN RAID REPULSED.

London, October 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—We repulsed, without any casualties, raiders last night east of Vermelles.

The enemy's artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Menin Road, and also at Zonnebeke.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH PENETRATE ENEMY LINES.

Paris, October 19th.

A communiqué states:—After most effective artillery preparation, a series of local operations enabled us to penetrate German organisations in the region of Laffaux Mill and Braye-en-Laonnais, where we carried out destruction and brought back a hundred prisoners belonging to four different Divisions.

A raid between Tiette and the Aisne inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and we captured some war material.

A detachment penetrating the German trenches, to the north of Casque, pursued the enemy, and, after a lively combat, gained a complete entry to his lines.

A German attack to the north of Châtillon-sous-Lescot, on the right of the Meuse, was repulsed.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped a score of bombs in the region of Dunkirk. There were no casualties.

Two aeroplanes were brought down.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, October 19th.

A German official report by wireless says:—There is very intense artillery firing at Houtholst Wood and Passchendaele, between Gheluvelt and Zandvoorde and to the north-east of Soissons.

We repulsed three French attacks northward of Vaulere Mill.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

London, October 20th.

A French communiqué states that there has been marked reciprocal artillery activity on the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIANS BOMBARD MONASTIR.

Salonica, October 19th.

A heavy Bulgarian bombardment of Monastir, which resulted in many civilian casualties, and much damage, coincided with the visit of the Kaiser and King Ferdinand to Sofia. It was doubtless intended to impress the former Serbian Minister, who was visiting the town, and had a narrow escape.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

U.S.A. EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS.

CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE POSITION.

London, October 20th.

In the course of a loud and convincing statement the United States Government has explained its attitude towards north European neutrals as regards exports.

On July 24th Holland and the Scandinavian countries were requested to supply particulars of their consumption, production and requirements of all commodities, especially fats, carbohydrates, and proteins and were simultaneously warned that pending any arrangement the United States would consider that any exports made to the Central Empires would be in reduction of the amounts which a neutral might receive for its own sustenance.

Nevertheless some neutrals persisted in sending large quantities of vital supplies to the Central Empires and ignored the aforementioned requests.

Therefore the United States proposes to deny export licenses as long as the information is withheld and neutrals continue to help the Central Empires.

The statement concludes:—The United States are prepared to make sacrifices to help neutrals to maintain normal life and industries but in return therefor we expect a guarantee that the supplies will not be turned against us to prolong the war and to kill our sons.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

Ottawa, October 19th.

Sir R. L. Borden states that the new Government's programme includes a vigorous prosecution of the war; the immediate enforcement of the military service act; a thorough co-operation with the Imperial and other Overseas Dominions in the war; the extension of the franchise to all women; adequate taxation of war profits; increased taxation of incomes as necessitated by the continuance of the war; the enactment of measures to prevent excessive profits; the prohibition of hoarding, thus reducing the cost of living; the development of the resources of Canada, particularly in agriculture; the encouragement of land settlement, for assisting soldiers to settle on the land and also public and private economy.

A War Committee of the Cabinet will be formed.

CHARGE OF FOMENTING REBELLION IN INDIA.

FOUR MEN ON TRIAL IN U.S.A.

Chicago, October 20th.

The trial is proceeding of Gustav Jacobson and three others charged with fomenting rebellion in India from the United States.

A witness for the prosecution declared that the wholesale murder of British officials engaged in repressing revolutionary activities in India was planned.

NEW SWEDISH CABINET.

Stockholm, October 19th.

The members of the new Cabinet have taken the oath. The Cabinet is composed of six Liberals and four Socialists. M. Eden is the Premier, M. Hellner the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and M. Branding, Minister of Finance.

THE RECENT STRIKES IN SPAIN.

Madrid, October 19th.

Four of the organisers of the strike in August have been counterattacked. They were found guilty of rebellion and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PETROGRAD UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Petrograd, October 19th.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

EXCESSES AT KUTAI.

Kutai (Caucasus), October 18th.

After a mob had sacked the central quarters of the town the Executive of the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates issued a manifesto urging the local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to mercilessly suppress, even by force of arms, such excesses, which were reducing the whole country to a state of anarchy.

The strike of the Petrograd paper mills has ended.

PREPARING FOR EVACUATION OF CAPITAL.

Petrograd, October 19th.

In view of the new strategic situation, which brings Petrograd into the war zone, the Government has taken measures for the evacuation of the Capital.

The Government will probably go to Moscow.

A special Ministerial Commission will be constituted to consider the measures for the evacuation of Petrograd.

The Government will be installed in the Kremlin Palace at Moscow, and the Constituent Assembly will also meet at Moscow.

The evacuation of the Government Departments will not be precipitate.

The Preliminary Parliament will hold its first meeting in Petrograd, when the Government will explain the reason for this transfer to Moscow.

The railway service is precarious. Owing to lack of fuel a further reduction of trains is foreshadowed.

As evidence of the fantastic demands of the various sections the goods yard men are asking over 200 roubles a day.

TRIAL OF GENERAL KORNILOFF.

PETROGRAD, October 19th.
General Korniloff will be tried at Moscow.

ALLIES RECOGNISE POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

London, October 19th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the *Entente* has formally recognised the Polish National Committee, which was formed with the object of securing the independence of Poland with access to the sea, and to raise a Polish army to operate in France and Russia.

GENERAL GURKO ARRIVES IN LONDON.

London, October 19th.

The *Daily Express* says that General Gurko has arrived in London. Interviewed, he said he was released after a month of imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. There is no evidence that he will be ill-disposed towards the Republic. He boarded a steamer at Archangel. He hopes for permission to visit the Western Front. He said that Russia regarded the British Army as the miracle of the war. He intends to remain in England till matters in Russia are more settled.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROLONGED.

London, October 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that a Bill would be introduced further prolonging the life of Parliament.

It is understood that the extension will be for six months.

YEAR'S CAMPAIGN REVIEWED.

WAR CABINET'S CONGRATULATIONS MARK CESSATION FOR 1917.

The War Cabinet's congratulations to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and the vote of thanks to the Forces to be moved in Parliament are regarded as marking the end of the campaign in the West for the year, confirming the view of Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, cabled yesterday morning.

Occasion is taken by the papers to review the results of the campaign, which was as arduous as any hitherto fought.

The German view that because the territorial gain is relatively small, therefore the offensive has failed, is mooted and it is pointed out that the campaign of 1917, if it has not ended the war, has decided it, completely reversing the positions at the end of 1916.

The British, besides holding the heights commanding the plains of Belgium, have inflicted such losses on the Germans that the resisting power of the enemy is fatally and irrevocably weakened.

The New York *Times* remarks:—The greatest single service of the British at Ypres is the demonstration they are giving the world of the decline of German morale and German might. The battle in Flanders is one of the decisive battles of the war.

LATER.
The vote of thanks to the Forces will specially mention the heroism of the nurses.

OFFICIAL ENEMY INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA.

London, October 19th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that all official enemy institutions in China, such as Consulates and Post Offices, had been closed; presumably therefore also on Shanghai, although he had not heard definitely.

The position regarding the banks and commercial houses on Shanghai was not clear. He would enquire from the British Minister at Peking on the question.

MIDDLE EAST CAMPAIGN SEASON.

RUSSIAN CONQUESTS STILL HELD.

London, October 19th.

In view of the coming campaigning season in the Middle East, the *Times* points out that the Russians still hold nearly the whole of their conquests in Armenia, though it is a long time since any public information was given about their strength. Small bodies of Russian troops are also scattered along the Turkish-Persian frontier from the neighbourhood of Lake Urmiah to an unknown point west of Bagdad, but these would probably not be able to withstand a Turkish advance into Persia in strength. The most notable feature of the whole situation is that the Turks have not seriously fought the Russians in the Middle East since last winter.

THE FOOD CONTROLLER ON TEA.

London, October 19th.

The Food Controller has ordered that no tea in classes A.B. and C. shall be sold at prices exceeding the prices permitted by the under-ninety-per-cent. tea control scheme. No other tea shall be sold after October 31st above 4/- per pound.

The Food Control Committee may, subject to the directions of the Food Controller, vary such prices in Ireland generally or in particular cases. When tea is delivered a charge not exceeding one half-penny per pound may be added on any reasonable sum actually paid by the seller for the carriage.

THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARTIE EXONERATED.

London, October 19th.

Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, states that Surgeon-General Bartie has resumed his official duties, the Army Council having found his explanation in connection with the Mesopotamia Report censure satisfactory.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 19th.

Silver is quoted at 42½d. The market is flat.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Company's report states that the tone is uneasy, buying orders are not plentiful, and daily surplus of supplies is heavily felt. The Shanghai exchange is very much below parity with silver both here and America, and whilst this is the case there is no important check to the dry rot which seems to have set in.

A new feature is the disposition of America to sell here more freely, the result being to accentuate the uneasy tone.

Last week's report stating that thousands of tons of Mexican silver dollars were imported into the United States in the few months prior to September, for melting and re-sale as bullion, was a mistake. The quantity should have been hundreds of tons.

BRITISH MEDICAL ADVISER FOR AMERICA.

New York, October 19th.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, who has been officially lent by the British Government to advise the United States Army medical men, has arrived at an Atlantic Port.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

London, October 19th.

Fifteen hundred million dollars, half the minimum quota of the Liberty Loan, has already been subscribed. An U-boat captured by the British will be exhibited in New York in aid of the Liberty Loan.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE IN ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires, October 19th.

Many of the railway strikers have resumed work on receiving a ten per cent. increase in wages.

H.M.S. "GLASGOW" AT MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, October 19th.

The President of Uruguay has given an audience to the Captain of the cruiser *Glasgow*.

U.S. SQUADRON AT MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, October 19th.

A United States naval squadron has arrived.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, October 19th.

The *Local Anzeiger* says that changes in the chief offices of the Empire will be decided immediately the Kaiser returns from Constantinople.

GERMANY'S INTERIOR HARVESTS.

Washington, October 19th.

Reports have been received by the State Department which indicate that the German harvests this year have not appreciably relieved Germany's food situation. There is a great scarcity of fats and animal food generally, and supplies from Roumania and from neutrals do not make up the lack in proteins.

It is definitely established that, whilst some of the crops are normal in volume, the scanty supplies in most commodities have not been increased.

MUTINIES IN ENEMIES' NAVIES.

London, October 19th.

Official diplomatic despatches confirm the Austrian naval mutinies, the particulars of which were cabled on October 16th. This and the Ostend mutiny have profoundly impressed American naval circles, as showing the fear of the German seamen to serve in the submarines.

ITALIAN STEAMERS' FIGHT WITH U-BOAT.

London, October 19th.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Las Palmas says that the *Caprea* fought the submarine for half an hour but was unsuccessful. The submarine's fire disabled the gun and killed the gunnery officer. Two of the crew were shot. The exploding of the magazine ignited the ship, and, owing to the nature of the cargo, the Captain ordered the crew to the boats. They had got clear when the ship disappeared in a great explosion.

The submarine commander congratulated the crew on its heroism and assisted the wounded whom he allowed to board a Spanish ship.

GREEK ECCLESIASTICS SENTENCED.

Athens, October 19th.

Archbishop Theophilus of Athens has been sentenced by an Ecclesiastical Court to degradation and two years' confinement in a monastery for interfering in politics and assisting officially in the anathema of M. Venizelos. Other penalties have been sentenced to various prelates.

HURRICANES DEVASTATE MESSINA.

London, October 19th.

Hurricanes on October 16th and 17th devastated Messina and environs. Hundreds of dwellings have been destroyed by floods. Eleven persons have perished. The roads and railways are disorganised.

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[1916]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No

THE HIDDEN HAND.

A FEW SNAPSHOTS.

[BY DONAT FRASER.]

When the full story of this war is told, one of its most astonishing features will be the account of the extraordinary work of German intrigue in every country of the globe. I have sometimes heard very ignorant people deny that Germany aimed at world-domination. No one would deny it who had occasion to trace and collect the records of German conspiracies, as I have done.

In this country we hear a great deal regarding the work of the Hidden Hand within our own shores. There are persons who still laugh at the Hidden Hand and think the stories about it are newspaper fiction. Yet most of them are true enough, and the nation is beginning to understand. What is not yet understood is that our own experience has been duplicated all over the earth. You may find evidences of the Hidden Hand alike in Lombard-street and in the deserts of Central Asia.

I have personally found it at work, and have had occasion to investigate its methods, in a region which was very little known before the war. Elsewhere I have narrated the growth of German influence in the Persian Gulf, a very long and complex affair. It began with a couple of German traders sitting on packing-cases on a palm-fringed beach and pretending that they had come to buy mother-of-pearl. It ended with a line of Hamburg-Amerika steamers, oceans of free champagne, projected terminus for the Baghdad Railway and war.

You may find the hand of Germany everywhere, in big things and in little. We have all heard of the way Germany this year bribed Chung Hsun, a freebooting Chinese general, to attempt to upset the Chinese Government and to restore the Manchurian dynasty. We have all heard of the traitorous Lenin, sent back to Russia with his pockets full of German gold to subvert the Russian armies and sow discord throughout the land. But who has heard of the hand of Germany in Persia and Baluchistan, and tried to raise a revolt against the British on that part of the Indian borderland?

It was the son of very little thing which does not get into the newspapers in these times. German agents stirred up a Mullah to proclaim a holy war in the wild country of Mekran, through which Alexander marched on his way back from India. The "Khalifa" swooped down to the shores of the Gulf of Oman, raided a coast town or two, smashed the telegraph lines, and did his best for his Berlin friends. He got various local chieftains to help him, and there was a good deal of desultory fighting, but it never reached British territory. There have been many examples of the kind, but we rarely hear of them owing to the rush of bigger events nearer home. There is always a German behind. Nothing is too small for Germany to touch. The essential point about this case is that the rising was stirred up in a neutral country.

The Hun is not always astute, as was shown in the case of the officer who started in disguise to blow up a bridge on the border of the United States. Though pretending to be a workman, he was foolish enough to travel first class, and so was detected. Early this year Major Dinkelmann, an officer of the German Legation Guard in Peking, was arrested in Hunza-Nagar, deep in the Himalayas, with 9,000 British golden sovereigns in his kit. Goodness knows what he thought he was going to do. You might as well try to enter the front door of Buckingham Palace without being noticed as attempt to cross the northern frontier of India in secret. The hills have a thousand eyes. The coming of a white man is known days in advance.

Another Hun who came to grief was Major Pappenheim, the German military attaché in Peking, who left Mongolia on a "shooting expedition." As his baggage consisted principally of explosives, he must have had in view bigger game than black buck. I suspect that he was bound for the big bridge which carries the Siberian Railway over the River Sangari at Harbin. The Russians heard of him, some roving Mongols were put upon his trail, and he vanished for ever as men do sometimes in the wilds of Asia.

The chief of the Indian revolutionaries now in German employ is one Har Dayal, who is perhaps the most dangerous of the Indian Anarchists. Lord Hardinge last year publicly allied to him as the head of the Anarchistic Ghadr party. Ghadr means mutiny, but the name is merely taken from a seditious newspaper. Har Dayal was at St. John's College, Oxford, about 1906, but afterwards resigned his scholarship. He returned to India, drifted to California, where he was an honorary professor at the Leland Stanford University, was the centre of all the more recent Indian conspiracies, and the Pacific Coast, and after the outbreak of war turned up in Berlin, where he was given a post in the German War Office. The record of his nefarious activities would fill many pages.

I have only selected two or three examples of German activity in which I have been specially interested, but there are innumerable instances. One of the most elaborate German plans was for a revolt which was to begin in India at Christmas, 1915. Sir Reginald Cradock gave some extraordinary details about this particular plot at a recent meeting Indian agents led the Germans to believe that fifty thousand Indians would rise in Bengal. The signal for the revolt was to be the sudden gathering of five thousand rebels in Calcutta, who were to seize the local arsenals. Another twenty thousand were to concentrate, and Lord William was to be attacked after which Calcutta was to be sacked. German officers were to train and raise armies in Eastern Bengal, and the western boundaries of Bengal were to be held against such British troops as could be collected.

This conspiracy, which was hatched in Berlin, San Francisco, Constantinople, and elsewhere, would undoubtedly have caused great trouble, had it not been for the vigilance of the secret police. The Germans somehow managed to get large sums of money into Calcutta. At the critical moment the Government of India took steps which crushed the plot. The Indian conspirators greatly exaggerated the numbers involved, but the worst kind of mischief was intended. In the night

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GREECE AND THE WAR.

EVENTS OF AUGUST, 1914.

WHY VENIZELIS RESIGNED.

In the Greek Chamber, recently, M. Venizelos, laid before the Bureau of the Chamber the letter which he addressed to King Constantine in August, 1914, when, after pointing out that the tendencies of the Crown were in contradiction to the views of the responsible Government, he resigned his resignation. The text of the letter is as follows:—

Your Majesty—Admiral Kerr communicated to me the text of a telegram which he drew up based on the conference which he had with your Majesty in reply to a telegram from the British Admiralty. I begged the Admiral not to send off his telegram, of which I enclose a copy, before having received new orders. I now respectfully hasten to tender my resignation in order to restore complete agreement in the very critical moments through which the nation is passing.

After the declarations which I had made with your authorization to the representatives of the Triple Entente and the telegrams exchanged between the King of England and your Majesty I do not think that your reply to-day to the new démarche of the British Government could be that Greece will refuse to enter into war with Turkey so long as Turkey does not first attack her. As I have had the honour to tell your Majesty, we cannot undertake an offensive war against Turkey so long as we are not assured of the co-operation of Bulgaria or at least of her absolute neutrality. But to declare that in no case, even presupposing that we are disposed to declare war against Turkey before she attacks us, is manifestly contrary to the well-understood interests of the nation.

In participating in a war against Turkey, in alliance with Great Britain, France, and Russia, under the conditions already mentioned of the active co-operation of Bulgaria, or a complete guarantee of her neutrality, we have no reason and no interest in also declaring war against the Central European Powers.

The choice before us, therefore, is defined within very narrow limits. Either we shall prefer to engage alone in war with Turkey when we cannot, even if victorious, assure to ourselves anything but the islands, without in any way succeeding in removing the danger that the extermination of the Greek element in Turkey will be continued after the victory which we look for. Or else we shall try to enter upon this war by the side of three Great Powers, and thus succeed, not only in re-establishing in their homes the expelled Greeks, but in assuring definitively the protection of the Greek element in Turkey, thanks to the future protection of these three Great Powers.

Which, then, is the way which we must choose? Evidently the latter conceals these things and arouses in the mind of your Majesty and that of M. Streit tendencies exposed to those which I support is the wish not to displease Germany by engaging in a war against Turkey with the assistance of the other Powers belonging to the Alliance against the Central Empires.

And to-day is it not Germany who is supporting the Turkish arms, giving him ships, money, rifles, equipment, and even officers? It is true that these preparations are more especially directed against Russia, but at the same time, they are turned against us, since Germany, with the view of forcing us to violate our engagement with Serbia, is clearly threatening us with an attack on our rear by the Turks in case we should go to the help of Serbia when she is attacked by Bulgaria.

Why, then, should we show ourselves so complaisant toward the Power that seeks to assist in every possible way the two principal enemies of Hellenism—the Bulgarians and the Turks—and why should we remain indifferent towards these Powers who, after having called Greece into being, are to-day ready, in case of an attack on Turkey, to range themselves on our side?

In order to facilitate the re-establishment which is so necessary of perfect harmony between the Crown and its responsible counsellors, I have the honour to tender my resignation. I take advantage of this opportunity to renew the expression to your Majesty of my unalterable sentiments of fidelity to the throne.

(Signed) VENIZELIS.

bouring country of Persia a revolt was both organized and led by Prince Hovory XXXI. of Reuss, who was the German Minister at Teheran. It took a strong Russian expedition to overthrow the forces he raised. His object was to take an army of tribesmen into Afghanistan, where he hoped the Amir would march with him to the loot of India. Though the Bengal project failed, the Persian scheme met with considerable success at first.

What is true of Asia is true of every continent. Think of the traitorous Russian Colonel Miyasodoff, who before he was most justly hanged persistently revealed the Russian plans to the enemy, and was directly responsible for the terrible slaughter in the forests of Augustov, of Captain von Papen, who fortuitously organised an army of a hundred and fifty thousand German and Austrian reservists in the United States with the object of waging war on the Canadian frontier, of Monsignor Gerlach, of the Papal Household, accused of complicity in the destruction of Italian warships; and of the suborned generals who raised the standard of rebellion in South Africa.

I have only lifted a very small corner of the veil. The Government ought to disclose some of the innumerable proofs now in the possession of the Foreign Office and other Departments. A great and comprehensive official statement on this subject should be prepared. We should then hear less nebulous and emotional drivel about "internationalism," because the public would recognise what the German conception of "internationalism" really amounts to.

OUGHT WE TO FORGIVE THEM?

CHRISTIANITY AND THE CRIMES OF THE HUNS.

Canna Anthony C. Deane (Vicar of All Saints, Ennismore Gardens) writes in the *Sunday Pictorial*: Ought we to forgive the Germans, and can we if we ought?

I have reason to know that many people are troubled as they face that question to-day. And they are distressed because the only answer they think possible seems to menace their religious belief.

On the one hand they have been told that to forgive our enemies is a fundamental law of Christianity. On the other, no mere passing wave of indignation, but the considered judgment of their moral sense, pronounces such forgiveness to be impossible.

"How can we forgive," they cry, "a nation guilty of unspeakable crimes! How can we pardon those whose devilish record stands naked in the eyes of the world? How can we forgive the butchers and outcasts of women and children who gloat over the agony of their victims?"

"It is to make a demand as grotesque as impetuous. Our attitude is unchristian." Well, in that case, unchristian it must be. We do not question the historic truth of that religion, or deny the beauty of its ideals. But it will not serve as a working creed for the world as we find it to-day. Christianity requires us to forgive our enemies. We find such forgiveness flagrantly impossible. We are driven, therefore, to abandon Christianity.

That is the dilemma. It seems real enough, yet it rises from a strange misconception. Our idea of the divine teaching is based too often upon a rather hazy recollection of isolated "texts" in stead of upon a careful study of the Gospels as a whole.

It is perfectly true that the Founder of Christianity taught us to forgive our enemies. It is perfectly untrue that He taught us to forgive wrongdoers while they remain impenitent. Emphatically He makes repentance the condition of forgiveness.

"If thy brother sin against thee, and he repents, forgive him" is a maxim widely different from that which popular imagination attributes to Christ. I will not multiply quotations; the reader has only to study the Gospels with care to find how universal in them is this principle. Without it, indeed, the whole moral law would be nullified. And I need not dwell upon the tremendous warning which this principle involves for ourselves. But here is the fact. Forgiveness, whether human or divine, can only follow, in Christ's view, upon repentance. And "repentance" implies, far more than "regret" or "remorse," it translates a word meaning literally "a change of will."

But the plea is sometimes heard that we must not condemn Germany as a whole when only a fraction for her inhabitants are really responsible for her actions. So it is worth while to remember how clearly the principle of collective guilt is recognised by Christ. There were numbers of quite excellent people, no doubt, in the cities which He denounced "because they repented not," yet this fact did not save Chorazin or Bethsaida from his unsparing condemnation. Because there was no collective repentance, there could be no collective pardon.

"Ought we to forgive?" Here, then, is the reply to our question. I have dealt with it apart, obviously, from all considerations of political or commercial expediency—considerations which, important as they may be, belong to another and a lower plane. My aim has been simply to show that our moral instincts and the teaching of Christianity do not, as many people fear, supply conflicting answers.

To forgive an unrepentant Germany, so far from being a religious action, would be fully to contradict both the teaching and the example of Christ.

MICE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA

EXTRAORDINARY STATE OF THINGS.

Australian papers recently received tell of another of the periodic invasions of mice, which destroy grain and even attack babies.

At Birchop, the double fence system for catching mice has been installed and is proving most satisfactory. For the first four nights the nightly catch was estimated at 25,000.

The record catch of mice has been established at Sheppards, where the first night's operations under the double-fencing and bait system produced seven tons of mice. This weight represents approximately 500,000 mice.

Mr. J. McCullough, of the Vermin Destruction Department, who is supervising the double fence system for dealing with the mice plague in the Wimmera, reports that over 18 tons of mice were accounted for at eight railway stations in three days. It is estimated that the weight mentioned represents in all 892,000 dead mice.

In some parts of the country where the mouse plague has been exceptionally bad the protection of young infants from the depredations of mice has been a problem for parents. Some ingenious parents have inserted screws in the ceiling of the bedroom, and with the aid of a block and tackle hoisted the cradle out of harm's way. The baby's face had previously been nibbled.

CRUISE IN A TANK.

ACROSS THE YPRES CANAL.

I spent a large part of yesterday (writes *The Times* War Correspondent at Headquarters) with another correspondent in a Tank helping in the salvage of a crippled sister Tank from the crater area. Let us call them the good ships Greville and Gibraltar—which are not their names. Both, though splashed with bullet marks from recent fighting, were staunch and sound, but Gibraltar unhappily had had an accident to her steering gear, so that while she could go straight ahead she refused to obey her helm. Having gone straight ahead as far as such a course would take her on the road towards home, she had to heave to and wait for help. And to-day Greville hitched on with a 3in. steel hawser and with this assistance, both being under their own steam, the crippled ship got safely into port.

THE BATTERED CANAL BANKS.

It was an interesting ride, for after the stretch of shell-ploughed ground we had to cross the Ypres Canal. Three years of war have made the Canal a sad sight, with its battered banks, surmounted here and there with ragged shreds of trees where once was a long leafy avenue. The Canal itself is cut up into small sections by a great many bridges and causeways, and crossings, so numerous that it is not worth while for the Germans to shell any of them. Between these obstacles a short stretch of the Canal lies stagnant, half overgrown with reeds and covered with green scum, with all sorts of ugly debris thrusting up from the mud below. It is an unlovely waterway, and it is an amazing fact that Tanks can now unconcernedly tow other Tanks across it by the newly-made causeways in broad daylight.

Then we came by what had once been a country lane, where Gibraltar in some of her ungainly veerings took liberties with the remnants of the hedgerow trees. Then there was open meadow land, somewhat shell-pitted, but still green, with patches of thistles in their down and clumps of ragwort. We ignored the shell-holes and made a sad mess of the ragwort and thistles. As a bit of swampy land the monsters became amphibious and churned their way through mud and water with as little trouble as would a dogcart on macadam.

It was my first trip on something approaching battle ground inside a Tank, and it has immensely increased my admiration for them and for the men who go down in them to battle. For a summer outing a man might reasonably prefer a caravan, for they are not luxuriously appointed. But the manageability of the great beasts is wonderful, and they waddled together yesterday in a nonchalant over shell-holes and hummocks and things which would make any caravan make its tires in horror. Happily, on the Tanks' route home there was only one light railway line to cross, for the Railway Operations Department out here is touchy about its railways, and the only way that a Tank can cross one, except at legitimate places, is by having the rails pulled up before it and put down again afterwards. It spoils the looks of little things like railway lines badly.

As we were about to start a German aeroplane came rather impudently over head, and seemed to look at us. One of our tankmen came along and the enemy made for home, but we hoped that when he got there he would not tell his guns there was Tank salving going on and the exact place where. Apparently he did not, for apart from the noise of the guns it was a peaceful and very novel, if jolly, summer ride.

A RAJAH'S CRIME

LEAVE TO APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE REFUSED.

Before a judicial committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Lord Buckmaster, Sir John Edge, Mr. Amer Ali, and Sir Walter Phillimore, a petition by Rajah Bhoran Singh for special leave to appeal from a conviction of murder and a sentence of transportation for life was dealt with a few weeks ago.

In July, 1915, the Rajah Bhoran Singh was charged with the murder of one Bhoodang. He was tried before the Sessions Judge of East Bengal, sitting with Assessors, and they unanimously found him guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life. He appealed unsuccessfully to the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The case for the prosecution was that the Rajah went out with his rifle to shoot game in the jungle. His body servant, Bhoodang, accompanied him. On the way the Rajah and others called at a liquor shop to transact some business, and they took liquor there. A woman and two girls came by and the Rajah caught hold of one of them indecently and her clothes came off. Bhoodang interposed to protect the girl and the Rajah shot him dead. The defence was that the occurrence was an accident and that in any case the Rajah was both insane and drunk at the time and was entitled to the benefit of sections 81 and 85 of the Indian Penal Code. The sessions judge admitted in evidence a previous conviction of the Rajah on a similar charge in 1908 and also certified copies of the evidence of Colonel Buchanan and Mr. Perrett given at that previous trial. The Judicial Commissioner who heard the appeal had himself convicted the Rajah in 1908, when the same defences were raised.

Sir William Garth (for petitioner) argued that the admission of the evidence of the previous conviction and the certified copies of evidence in the previous trial had seriously prejudiced the Rajah's defence, and that the judgments of the Courts in India had therefore been vitiated.

At close of the argument, Lord Buckmaster said that their lordships were unable to advise his Majesty to give special leave to appeal. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

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“ RINDJANI ”	8,000	19th Dec.
“ VONDEL ”	10,000	2nd Jan.
“ ORANJE ”	8,000	—
“ GROTIUS ”	10,000	—
“ KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN ”	15,000	—
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HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol. Meaning.

- 1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
- 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
- 3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
- 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
- 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
- 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
- 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Leichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lysemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have

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---	---

the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Veggian, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sha Kí Wan, Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal room lighthouses.

The object of this code is to give at least a 1 hour's warning of a gale (Force 8) by means of the Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer, and also a warning of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic communications, it will occasionally be

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Mr & Mrs Neil	A.P.
Maslintry	Mr G. E. Wetton
Capt & Mrs Macaulay	Col. Young

tial signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of pahoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning "Stand By" and watch for the arrival.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre is shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Week of	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time.	Height	H'kong Mean Time.	Height		
		h. m. s.	ft. in.	h. m. s.	ft. in.		
	23	m 0 3	7	m 6 4	2 0		
		No inter.	high	no inter.	water		
	23	m 1 10	7 4	m 3 32	2 1		
		No inter.	high	no inter.	water		
	24	m 2 26	7 1	m 10 30	3 1		
		No inter.	high	no inter.	water		
	25	m 3 52	6 8	m 11 25	2 2		
		5 28	5 3	11 34	4 4		
	26	m 5 16	6 7	0 15	3 2		
		6 49	6 7	0 18	3		
	27	m 6 24	6 5	0 13	3		
		7 15	6 2	0 53	3 4		
	28	m 7 42	6 5	m 1 14	2 9		
		7 45	6 8	1 29	2 7		

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.				
Hongkong Observatory, October 21st				
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date 6 a.m.	On Date 1 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	30.20	29.86	29.92	
Temperature...	83	73	78	
Humidity...	68	66	72	
Wind Direction...	East	NNE	ESE	
Force...	2	0	3	
Weather...	c	od	b	
Rain...	—	—	—	

Highest open-air Temperature on 20th.	83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st.	73

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SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 26th Oct. Noon.
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TIENHSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Oct. 11 P.M.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA ... { TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.

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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI and KOBE	{ SAKI MARU (WEDNESDAY, 2th Oct., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	{ KAGA MARU (THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE	{ KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	{ KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., at 11 A.M.

KOBE	...
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	{ CEYLON MARU (SUNDAY, 4th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

"TELEPHONE Nos 222 and 253"

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
E. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SEIYU MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
SEIYU MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SEIYU MARU	14,000	MON., 31st Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Forsyth Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overseas cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Darban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Amping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKURA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos 764 and 745. M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY!

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	Noon	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	8.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. (except 3.00 P.M. Letters 3.00 P.M.)	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. (except 1.30 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.)	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M. (except Saturdays)	6.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shanichun	10.00 A.M. (except Saturdays)	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. (except Saturdays)	6.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. (except Saturdays)	6.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M. (except Saturdays)	8.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M. (except Saturdays)	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M. (except Saturdays)	8.30 P.M.
Kauchook	6.00 P.M. (except Saturdays)	6.00 P.M.
Kaukone	6.00 P.M. (except Saturdays)	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 20TH OCTOBER, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$670, buyers	\$23/- int. s/o 1917	
INSURANCES.				
Canton	\$50	\$320, buyers	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$20	\$181, buyers	\$9 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310, buy.	\$27 for 1915	
North China	\$25	\$115	15% int. account 1915	
Union	\$100	\$80	\$80 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$50	\$205	\$21 for 1915	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$73, buyers	\$10 for year ending 30/6/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$173, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Indo-China Pref. Co. Def.	\$5	\$125	\$1/- for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$85	\$12 for 1916	
Malacca Sugars	\$20	\$29, buyers	\$1/- for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$86, sellers	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$120, sales	\$25 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Fls. 100	T. 72	Fls. 74 for year ending 30/4/16	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$39, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$80, buyers	\$5 for year ending 30/6/17	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$88	\$24 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$115	\$5.30 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$51, buyers	50 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$30	\$8 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$85	\$5 int. account 1917	
OILS.				
Langkai	\$10	Ts. 14, buy.	Ts. 1 for year ending 31/10/16	
Shells	\$1	107/6	2/- int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	30/-	9% for 1916/17	
MIXING.				
Kailans	\$1	40/-	1/- int. account year ending 30/6/17	
Raubis	\$1	\$25, sellers	None since 1910	
Trench	\$1	\$25	4/- int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Fls. 50	T. 160, buy.	Fls. 9 for year ending 31/10/16	
Kang Yik	Fls. 10	T. 151, buy.	T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16	
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Fls. 50	T. 381, buy.	Fls. 6 for 1913	
Shanghai	Fls. 50	T. 114, buy.	Fls. 6 for year ending 30/6/17	
Yangtzeppoo	Fls. 5	T. 54, buy.	Nil for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$64	30 cents for 1916	
China Lights	\$5	\$410, buyers	None since 1916	
China Providents	\$10	\$71, sales	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$20, x. div. buyers	\$2 for year ending 31/7/17	
Green Island Cement	\$7	\$7.35, s. & b. buyers	50 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$49, buyers	\$3 for year ending 23/2/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149	\$2 int. s/o 1917	
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$50, buyers	\$1 int. s/o 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31/5/17	
Hongkong Trams	\$1	\$64, buyers	9% int. s/o 1917	
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$34, sellers	7% for year ending 30/4/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$0.90, sellers	35 cents for year ending 31/5/17	
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$13	14 cents for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$55, buyers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$55, sellers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.80	5 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$2.40	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenaly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.60	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.10	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	\$3	June	\$9.10 x. d.	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.10	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$3	Dec.	\$4.60	20 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.90	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	\$2	Jan.	\$4.65	20 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapih	\$10	Dec.	\$2.75	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			28		

VERNON & SMYTH Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On London	October 20th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/9
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	366 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	381
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	63 1/2
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	182 1/2
ON MANILA	
On demand—Pases	116
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	112 1/2
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	1 1/2
ON HAMBURG	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.s.
ON SAIGON	
On demand	4 1/2 p.m.s.
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	28 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's buying Rate	\$ 7.45 a.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, 1 of 100	\$45 80
SILVER per oz.	215 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents. pieces	\$300 Premium
Hongkong ... 10	\$012
Canton ... 20	\$218 Discount
Canton ... 10	\$000

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Wednesday, 31st Oct.—12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Saturday, 3rd Nov.—2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League, Sale of Work at the Government House.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917. With Index, Price \$7.50. On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced

concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors,

roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad

ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs,

Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Frs. 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Buildings, 5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 14th Nov. 1917.

Tel. No. 2352.

1935

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

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The Leader.

in

Turkish

Cigarettes.



in

Turkish

Cigarettes.

From all Tobacco Stores.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$11,500,000

Silver ... \$118,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$33,500,000

Total ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODD—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. FARR, Esq.

A. H. Compain, Esq. W. L. Patterson, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

[CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.]

[MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.]

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

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